
E-ALERT is compiled based on an email service we receive from the Department of State's Office of International Information Programs. We are sending it to you to alert you of the latest issues and debates in the United States.

It covers (1) U.S. Federal government documents, especially those from executive branch departments and those from the Congressional branch - - Committees, the U.S. General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Budget Office; (2) policy briefs from major private think tanks, especially those in Washington; and (3) major reports from national professional associations. A few new high quality, high relevance think tank-sponsored books are also listed.

Please contact the Information Resource Center if you have problem retrieving any of the documents listed. To cancel this service, please reply to the present message and type "unsubscribe" as the text of your message.

Title Index

[Item#1](#) Classrooms For Security: Harnessing Academia To Keep America Safe

[Item#2](#) Conflicting Policy Presumptions About Cybersecurity

[Item#3](#) Confronting The Crisis Of International Climate Policy: Rethinking The Framework For Cutting Emissions

[Item#4](#) Four Years Later: Republicans Faring Better With Men, Whites, Independents And Seniors

[Item#5](#) Innovation And The Visible Hand: China, Indigenous Innovation, And The Role Of Government Procurement

[Item#6](#) Mobile Access 2010

[Item#7](#) Should The United States Combine The Missions Of U.S. Ambassadors To Asean And Special Envoy For Burma?

[Item#8](#) Smaller Dragon Takes Global Strides: The Lure Of Trade, More Than Military Battering, Transformed Vietnam

[Item#9](#) Tough, Fair, And Practical: A Human Rights Framework For Immigration Reform In The United States

[Item#10](#) Who Are America's Poor Children?: Examining Food Insecurity Among Children In The United States

Reports

Item#1

CLASSROOMS FOR SECURITY: HARNESSING ACADEMIA TO KEEP AMERICA SAFE. The Heritage Foundation. James Jay Carafano et al. July 7, 2010.

A homeland security enterprise that can meet the threats and challenges of the 21st century requires the assistance and commitment of America's educational system. Schools, colleges, and universities must focus on educating students and training professionals, while fostering innovation and planning for the future. More and more academic institutions are offering classes and degrees in issues related to homeland security. Partnerships between institutions of higher learning and the Department of Homeland Security are a crucial part of developing future homeland security leaders.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/b7HYI1> [PDF format, 11 pages].

Item#2

CONFLICTING POLICY PRESUMPTIONS ABOUT CYBERSECURITY: CYBER-PROPHETS, -PRIESTS, -DETECTIVES, AND -DESIGNERS, AND STRATEGIES FOR A CYBERED WORLD. Atlantic Council. Chris Demchak. August 9, 2010.

The brief examines the strategic assumptions of cyberspace and the nature of the cyber threat. The author identifies a set of "cyber communities" and recommends a way ahead to reach consensus on organizing the U.S. government's response to cyber challenges. The brief also addresses emerging issues in the cyber security and defense realm, including international cooperation and private-public partnerships.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/9ao5ou> [PDF format, 8 pages].

Item#3

CONFRONTING THE CRISIS OF INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY: RETHINKING THE FRAMEWORK FOR CUTTING EMISSIONS. Lowy Institute for International Policy. Ferguson Green et al. July 7, 2010.

Copenhagen failed to produce an agreement on climate change commensurate with the scale of the problem, highlighting the fundamental weaknesses in the existing UN framework. Progress on a new agreement is agonizingly slow, with fundamental disagreements remaining on nearly every aspect of the negotiation agenda. Weightier commitments by the major emitters are necessary, but calls for 'greater ambition' ignore the structural problems embedded in the institutions, processes and policy models of the UN climate regime.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/d7deNv> [PDF format, 24 pages]

Item#4

FOUR YEARS LATER: REPUBLICANS FARING BETTER WITH MEN, WHITES, INDEPENDENTS AND SENIORS. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. August 10, 2010.

The Republican Party's prospects for the midterm elections look much better than they did four years ago at this time, while the Democrats' look much worse. Voter preferences for the upcoming congressional elections remain closely divided (45% support the Democratic candidate or lean Democratic, while 44% favor the Republican or lean Republican). In polling conducted in August-September 2006, the Democrats held an 11-point advantage (50% to 39%). Major shifts in sentiment among key voting blocs account for the improved GOP standing in 2010. The Republicans now enjoy advantages among typically loyal voting blocs that wavered in 2006, notably men and whites, says the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/bR8SaL> [PDF format, 26 pages].

Item#5

INNOVATION AND THE VISIBLE HAND: CHINA, INDIGENOUS INNOVATION, AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Nathaniel Ahrens. July 7, 2010.

Indigenous innovation has become the greatest immediate source of economic friction between the United States and China. Yet despite concerns over protectionism, the global trend toward "homegrown" innovation is a healthy, positive development.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/c1gmsm> [PDF format, 36 pages]

Item#6

MOBILE ACCESS 2010. Pew Internet & American Life Project. Aaron Smith. July 7, 2010.

Six in ten Americans go online wirelessly using a laptop or cell phone; African-Americans and 18-29 year olds lead the way in the use of cell phone data applications, but older adults are gaining ground.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/csgnMo> [PDF format, 25 pages].

Item#7

SHOULD THE UNITED STATES COMBINE THE MISSIONS OF U.S. AMBASSADORS TO ASEAN AND SPECIAL ENVOY FOR BURMA? Center for Strategic & International Studies. Ernest Bower. August 10, 2010.

The White House has not yet released a name for its choice as U.S. ambassador to ASEAN. Before it does, it might consider combining that mission with the position of U.S. Special Envoy for Burma, says the author.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/bf2OM4> [PDF format, 17 pages].

Item#8

SMALLER DRAGON TAKES GLOBAL STRIDES: THE LURE OF TRADE, MORE THAN MILITARY BATTERING, TRANSFORMED VIETNAM. YaleGlobal. Jean-Pierre Lehmann. July 8, 2010.

For two decades, U.S. leaders regarded communist North Vietnam as a threat to freedom and American generals vowed to bomb the regime into submission, before abandoning the fight in 1975. The U.S. pursued an isolation policy, and Vietnam unified, yet wallowed in economic stagnation as it confiscated private property, re-educated opponents and allied with the Soviet Union. As the Soviet Union crumbled, Vietnam set out to reform its economy, explains author Jean-Pierre Lehmann, restoring diplomatic ties with China in 1991 and the U.S. in 1995 before joining the World Trade Organization in 2007. Globalization, trade and openness transformed Vietnam into a global economic force. “

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/dhWtEY> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#9

TOUGH, FAIR, AND PRACTICAL: A HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK FOR IMMIGRATION REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES. Human Rights Watch. July 8, 2010.

Americans from all political perspectives agree that US immigration laws need to be fixed. While some emphasize the need to be tough in enforcing immigration law, others emphasize the importance of fairness. Human rights law offers a practical framework embracing both of these policy goals that is in the interests of citizens and non-citizens alike, contends the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/caf2fn> [HTML format with links].

Item#10

WHO ARE AMERICA’S POOR CHILDREN?: EXAMINING FOOD INSECURITY AMONG CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES. National Center for Children in Poverty. Vanessa P. Wight et al. August 2010.

Fourteen million children live in poor families, that is, families with income below the federal poverty level, which is \$22,050 a year for a family of four in 2009. There is a wide body of research documenting the importance of family income for children’s health and well-being. Yet, research suggests that families with income twice the poverty threshold experience as many material hardships as poor

families, such as food insecurity, inadequate housing, and insufficient health care. These findings are alarming and underscore the degree to which income-based measures of impoverishment mask experiences with material deprivation that are widespread and transcend the standard thresholds that define poverty.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

Full Text:

<http://bit.ly/bbis34> [PDF format, 16 pages].